

that time (456m). Although the new stack reduced pollution over the Sudbury area by two-thirds, the increased atmospheric dispersion gave INCO the dubious distinction of being the largest contributor of emissions causing acid rain in North America. Since that time the company has taken measures to lower the levels of pollution emanating from the stack and greening efforts have restored significant plant life to the Sudbury area.

11. Former Pianosi's Meat Market (Domenico St. at Basillo St.)

Now standing vacant, the former home of Pianosi's Meat Market was once a hub of activity in Little Italy. The owner had been quite successful and so often helped new residents settle into the community, providing loans when needed and generally acting as Little Italy's caretaker. Despite its small population, the neighbourhood was self-sufficient and able to support a number of businesses. Two convenience stores, a meat market and a bakery served residents who were often isolated from the outlying communities via language barriers, distance and prejudice.

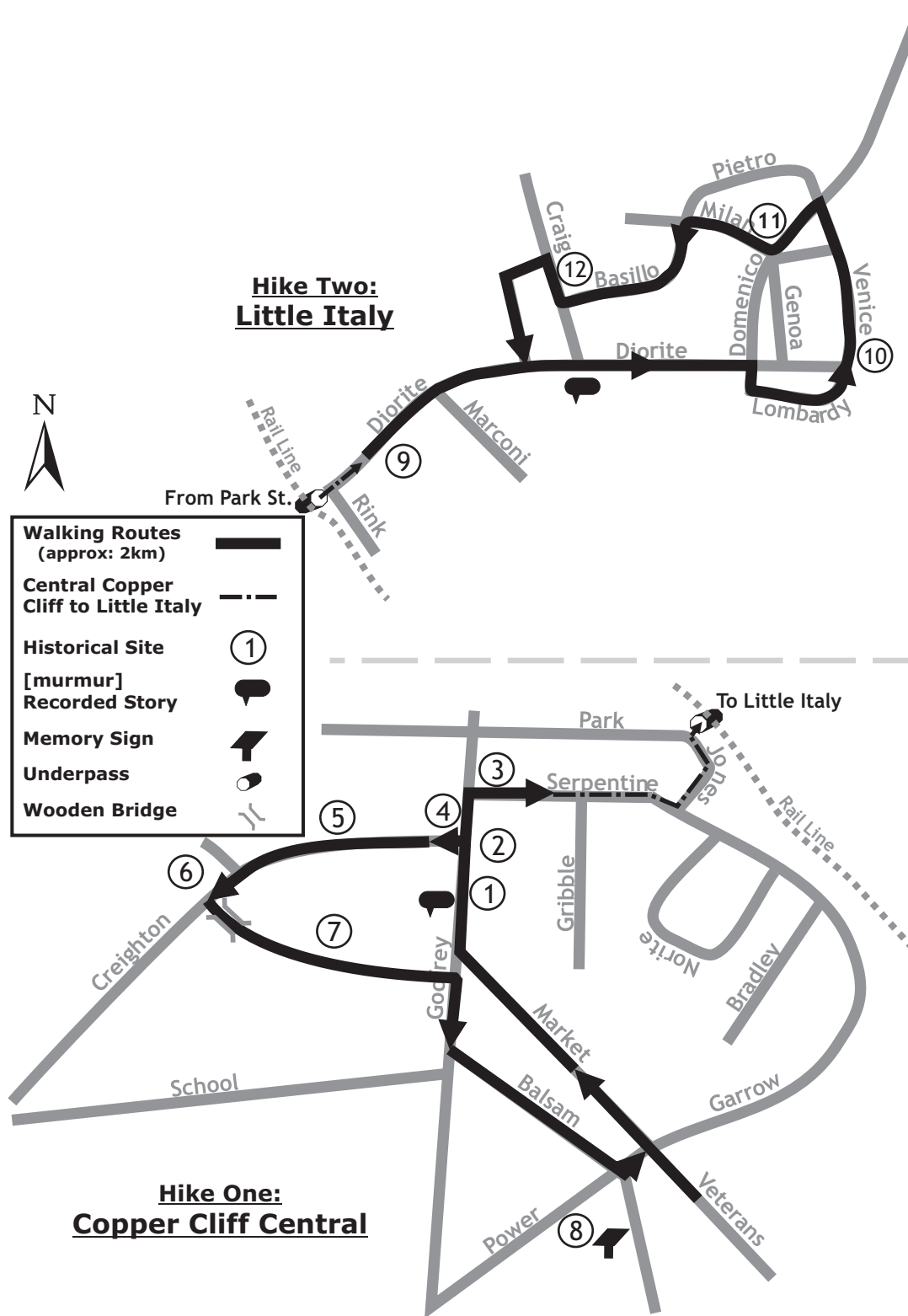
12. Italian Club (7 Craig St.)

The present-day Italian Club was constructed in 1949 on the site of a vacant church. From the time of the club's founding in 1935 it was the focal point for social, cultural and recreational activities in Little Italy.

Visit www.rainbowroutes.com for:

- 1) History Hikes of Downtown, McNaughton Subdivision, Flour Mill, Capreol
- 2) Descriptions of the historical photos
- 3) Acknowledgments & Bibliography

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HISTORY HIKES: Copper Cliff



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HIKE ONE: COPPER CLIFF CENTRAL

1. Former Office of the Canadian Copper Company (33 Godfrey Dr.)

Built in 1903 to house the offices of the Canadian Copper Company (CCC), this building retains the original squared-rubble walls on the first floor. It has also been the home of the public library and the Copper Cliff Police. When the CCC began to operate in the area in 1886, they held complete land ownership rights which resulted in the division of Copper Cliff into three distinct areas. Copper Cliff Central is the area covered by Hike One; this is where company management lived. Residents were predominantly Anglo-Saxon as CCC policy dictated that all management must be of British descent. To the south is the former Shantytown and to the northeast lies Little Italy. Both of these areas were mainly inhabited by immigrant labourers who leased land from the company. Because of this arrangement tenants could be evicted or fired if they violated company policy either at home or at work.

2. Site of the Copper Cliff Mine (behind Original CCC Office)



In 1886, the Copper Cliff Mine became the first major mining site in the Sudbury area. The "Glory Hole," or "the Butte" as it was also known, was mined by men who

worked 10 to 14 hour shifts, prying ore from the walls with picks, bars, hammers and shovels. The shaft was sunk at a 45 degree angle and reached a depth of 502 feet by 1889. The mine ceased operations in 1904 but reopened for one year in 1908.

3. Toronto Dominion Bank (2 Serpentine St.)

The uniquely designed Toronto Dominion Bank building was constructed in 1915. The building's exterior mimics a Victorian motif while the interior originally contained living quarters on the second level for the bank manager and a distinctive lobby to cope with the payday rush. Workers would queue all the way up the street, enter one door of the bank, receive their pay from the teller and then exit through a door on the opposite end of the building.

NOTE: At this point in the hike you can double back and continue Hike One or walk through the underpass to Diorite St. and enjoy Hike Two.

4. Former Copper Cliff Hospital (Godfrey Dr. at Creighton Rd.)



The first Copper Cliff Hospital (photo at left) opened in 1903, but was destroyed by fire in 1912. The current building was erected in 1913 with a stone foundation and fireproof walls. It now functions as a residential complex for seniors. Copper Cliff's first doctor was Dr. T. Coleman who assumed full responsibility for the medical care of CCC employees in 1901. His office and dispensary were located at the corner of Godfrey Dr. and Park St. in close proximity to the hospital's future location. He was assisted by his wife, Kit Coleman, who was the women's editor for The Mail in Toronto and the first woman to be an accredited war correspondent. In her column, Kit described her home as the "shack on Blast Alley" because of the frequent explosions originating from the local mine.

5. Former Copper Cliff Memorial Community Hall Building (5 Creighton Rd.)

The Copper Cliff Memorial Community Hall was built in 1931 and renovated by the International Nickel Company (INCO) in 1936 to serve as a community leisure facility. Many recreational and youth groups gathered in this building which is now a popular banquet and meeting facility.

6. Former Copper Cliff Club Building (29 Creighton Rd.)

Now serving as administration offices for Vale INCO, this building originally housed the Copper Cliff Club. The club was constructed in 1916 exclusively for company management. The facility contained lodging for out of town management, a swimming pool, a gymnasium, a billiards room, and a bowling alley.

7. Copper Cliff Park

Although it is now a nice area for a stroll, from 1888 to 1903 an open air roast bed was located within the park. No. 2 Roast Yard ran in a northeasterly direction encompassing the southwest sections of the park as well as parts of School and Cobalt Streets. Raw ore was first placed on stacks of wood. The wood was then set afire causing the sulfur in the ore to ignite and burn for several months before the roasted ore was transported to another smelter. The resulting dense, yellowish clouds of acrid smoke destroyed most of the already sparse vegetation.



worth noting that at one time the park contained a 3-hole golf course.

8. Copper Cliff Museum (Balsam St. at Power St.)

Copper Cliff's first residential structure was a company-owned log boarding house constructed on this site in 1885. The building that now occupies this property began as a CCC superintendent's house erected on Creighton Rd. in 1890. However, in 1972 the house was moved to its present location and restored to closely resemble its original state.

HIKE TWO: LITTLE ITALY

9. Little Italy

Hike Two guides you through one of the most interesting neighborhoods in the City of Greater Sudbury. Settled in the 1880's and 1890's by approximately 15 families, the now demolished "Crow's Nest" section of Little Italy was located at the northern end of Craig St. The remainder of the neighbourhood was established in the first ten years of the 1900's and became almost exclusively inhabited by Italian immigrants. The area has a distinctly Italian character as many of the streets were named after the home cities or towns of the residents. Italian dialects were frequently heard on the streets and terrace gardens were constructed with imported soil on the barren rock behind the homes. The neighbourhood has not grown in size since the mid-1900's when INCO prohibited further construction.

10. Copper Cliff Smelter (Diorite St. at Venice St.)

The Copper Cliff smelter began operating in 1904 when a more efficient method of smelting ore was discovered. The roast yards were then phased out, easing the intense clouds of sulfur smoke that tarnished the landscape. Still, by the 1970's more than 19,500 hectares of land around Sudbury were devoid of most vegetation. Construction of the super stack was completed in 1970 making it the tallest freestanding structure in the world at